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SMF 11/26/2010

File Folder LIBYA: TERRORISM II [TERRORISM: LIBYA 08/16/1986-08/27/1986]

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
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101113	CABLE	BRUSSELS 12123	3	ND	B1
101114	CABLE	LAST PAGE OF CABLE RE LIBYA	1	ND	B1
101115	CABLE	STATE 264391	2	8/23/1986	B1
101116	CABLE	BRUSSELS 11897	2	8/25/1986	B1
101117	CABLE	BONN 27117	2	8/25/1986	B1
101118	CABLE	PARIS 38254	2	8/25/1986	B1
101119	CABLE	DAMASCUS 05089	3	8/26/1986	B1
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101117	CABLE BONN 27117	2	8/25/1986	B1

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101118	CABLE PARIS 38254	2	8/25/1986	B1

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Collision Course

New Signs That Libya Is Plotting Terrorism Bring Quick Response

U.S. Readies Air-Raid Plan, Three-Pronged Program; Naval Maneuvers Begin

Looking for a Smoking Gun

177A
By JOHN WALCOTT
And GERALD F. SEIB

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

① The U.S. and Libya are on a collision course again.

② Although the U.S. air raid on his country last April drove Moammar Gadhafi into the desert for the summer, growing evidence suggests that the bombing hasn't ended Libyan-sponsored terrorism. After a lull, Col. Gadhafi has begun plotting new terrorist attacks, U.S. and West European intelligence officials say. And the Reagan administration is preparing to teach the mercurial Libyan leader another lesson. Right now, the Pentagon is completing plans for a new and larger bombing of Libya in case the president orders it.

③ Intelligence officials say that although Col. Gadhafi has remained mostly out of sight in the desert recently, he may reappear next Monday, the anniversary of his 1969 revolt against King Idris. The officials say that indications of his involvement have turned up in recent terrorist plots in Cyprus and Berlin. And there are growing signs, these sources say, that Libya is expanding its terrorism planning beyond its embassy-like Libyan Peoples Bureaus. Libyan airline offices, cultural centers and trading companies in Africa, the Mideast and Europe have begun recruiting local thugs to attack American and European diplomats and business people, the sources say.

'Off His Rocker'

④ "We know the Libyans have forgotten the lesson they learned last April," a senior U.S. official says. Another top official puts the administration view of Col. Gadhafi more bluntly: Mr. Gadhafi "seems to have gone off his rocker again," he says.

⑤ Officials at Libya's mission to the United Nations couldn't be reached for comment.

⑥ In response to the new evidence, the U.S. has prepared a three-pronged program of military, covert and economic actions. Senior U.S. officials say these plans are intended to preempt more Libyan-sponsored terrorism, exacerbate growing political and economic tensions in Libya, and remind Col. Gadhafi and his inner circle that promoting terrorism may be hazardous to their health.

Joint Exercises

⑦ The first prong is military. The U.S. Navy and the Egyptian air force have begun a series of joint exercises off Egypt, and U.S. forces are expected to exercise off Libya as well. The Navy calls the maneuvers routine. But administration officials say that they are intended to keep the Libyans off balance and to assemble forces in case a quick, punishing strike at Libya is needed. Such a strike, officials say, could include Libyan oil terminals and other economic targets: a Libyan official was warned recently that the U.S. will "rubble-ize" parts of the Libyan economy if Col. Gadhafi doesn't drop his terrorist plotting.

⑧ U.S. officials say that this time, they may not wait for Col. Gadhafi's terrorists

to strike first; conclusive evidence that the Libyans have hatched new terrorist plots could be enough to trigger a new U.S. raid. The U.S. is also contemplating possible joint action with France to drive Libyan troops out of Chad, Libya's southern neighbor, U.S. and diplomatic sources say.

⑨ The second element of the U.S. strategy is covert action. A Central Intelligence Agency assessment of the situation in Libya, completed earlier this month, has concluded that opposition to Col. Gadhafi within Libya is on the rise. The CIA is stepping up its support for dissident military officers, businessmen and technocrats inside Libya and for Libyan exiles who want to oust Col. Gadhafi.

⑩ Finally, the administration plans to send a high-ranking official to Europe soon to seek European cooperation in tightening the economic and political sanctions against Libya adopted last spring by the Common Market and by the Tokyo economic summit. The envoy will tell the Europeans that the administration is studying how it could bar subsidiaries of U.S. companies from doing business with Libya.

⑪ The previous economic sanctions haven't had much impact. Nevertheless, the envoy will also argue that the West should take new collective actions, includ-

1 of 2

ing closing Libya's remaining Peoples Bureaus; shutting down offices of Libyan Arab Airlines, the official Libyan trading company Litarco and front organizations such as commercial enterprises and Col. Gadhafi's Islamic Call and Friendship societies (whose bank accounts the U.S. wants to freeze); boycotting Libyan oil; and barring the sale of all arms spare parts and "sophisticated equipment" to Libya. Such moves might make another controversial attack on Libya unnecessary, senior U.S. officials argue.

12 So far, however, U.S. and West European intelligence sources and others familiar with the situation inside Libya say that neither the pressure from the West nor Col. Gadhafi's troubles at home have stopped him from reviving terrorist schemes abroad. "Gadhafi will keep on going as he started, forever, as long as he lives," says Abdel Hamid Bakoush, a former Libyan prime minister now living in exile in Egypt. "He will take revenge."

13 "There are increasing signs that he's resumed planning and preparations for terrorist acts," says a senior U.S. official. Once again, intelligence officials say, Col. Gadhafi's targets appear to include U.S. diplomatic and military posts, the offices of American and European firms, and spots where Americans often congregate, including offices of U.S. companies, airports and popular watering holes.

14 Sniffing out Col. Gadhafi's plots has gotten tougher since April, intelligence sources concede. He no longer conducts most of his terrorist business through his Peoples Bureaus, many of which have been whittled down by expulsions of Libyan diplomats caught fomenting terrorism. And he no longer sends orders to his hit squads through the channels that the U.S. National Security Agency was monitoring early this year.

15 "He has repaired and realigned his command and control operation and found new ways of doing things," says a U.S. source.

16 Instead of relying on his Peoples Bureaus, intelligence sources and knowledgeable Arabs say, Mr. Gadhafi has begun using the Libyan airline; the trading company Litarco; some Libyan-owned second-class hotels in Italy and France; and West European banks in which Libya holds interests to recruit, pay and arm terrorists, some of them hired Lebanese and Palestinians.

17 "Their offices aren't too busy, so they have time for extracurricular activities like recruiting people to attack American embassies and U.S. companies," a U.S. official says.

18 Intelligence sources say that last week's alleged plot by three Lebanese men to bomb a movie theater or nightclub frequented by U.S. servicemen in West Berlin appears to have been organized by the Libyan Peoples Bureau in East Berlin and by the East Berlin office of a Libyan trading company. The plan was foiled by West Berlin police. Last April's raid on Libya was triggered by a similar attack on a West Berlin discotheque directed by the East Berlin Peoples Bureau.

'No Smoking Gun'

19 There is also evidence that Libya paid for an Aug. 3 rocket and mortar attack on Britain's Akrotiri Air Base in Cyprus by the United Nasserite Organization, a group that U.S. intelligence believes is linked to Libyan and Syrian-backed Palestinian terrorist Abu Musa. But a U.S. official cautions: "We have no smoking gun and no

captured terrorist who's confessed that the Libyans paid him."

20 Equally inconclusive is evidence that the Libyans helped orchestrate a bomb plot against the U.S. embassy in the West African nation of Togo, U.S. officials say. Elsewhere in Africa, however, U.S. intelligence sources say, they have more compelling evidence that Mr. Gadhafi is trying to organize hit squads in Zaire, among other places.

21 Not all of Mr. Gadhafi's recent machinations have gone well. According to Western intelligence sources, the Libyans recently tried to slip a known terrorist into the French Caribbean islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, where small local independence movements have received some Libyan support. But French officials recognized the man—in part, perhaps, because he had lost several fingers in an earlier terrorist misadventure—and denied him a visa.

22 U.S. officials readily concede that the April raid on military and terrorist targets in Tripoli and the port city of Benghazi didn't put a stop to Libyan terrorism. But they are convinced that the attack rattled the Libyan leader, bolstered his opponents within Libya and sparked several mutinies in the Libyan military.

23 Former Libyan Prime Minister Bakoush says that Col. Gadhafi "is more confused than ever. He swallows a lot of pills. He's more frightened. He thinks everybody is against him."

'Under Severe Stress'

24 "He still is suffering from a very severe imbalance from the raid itself," maintains a knowledgeable senior Arab official. "He is someone who is half-paralyzed. . . . Mentally, he is under severe stress, which is affecting his balance."

25 U.S. military planners believe that Mr. Gadhafi's ability to defend himself against possible U.S. attacks is no better than it was in April. The Soviet Union, they say, hasn't significantly upgraded Libya's defenses, although it has replaced the radar and other equipment that U.S. planes destroyed and it has installed a few new SA-5 anti-aircraft missiles and some new electronic gear that may be somewhat harder for U.S. pilots to jam.

26 The Soviets also appear to be no more disposed to defend Libya than they were last spring, when Russian vessels pulled out of Tripoli at the first signs of trouble, U.S. analysts say.

27 After the U.S. raid, these officials say, Mr. Gadhafi's second-in-command, Maj. Abdel Salem Jalloud, who is close to the Soviets, visited Moscow and was told that the Kremlin takes a dim view of his boss's terrorist adventures. And, says a top U.S. official, "Jalloud was left with no misunderstanding about the amount of help Libya would get from Moscow if there was more trouble."

28 Perhaps the Libyan military's most crippling problem, U.S. analysts say, is its internal divisions, which have worsened since the April bombing. Although reliable intelligence is hard to come by, U.S. officials say several army units apparently mutinied and the air force had to send hired Syrian pilots to crush the rebellions. U.S. officials and Libyan exile leaders believe a number of high-ranking air force and naval officers were executed, fired or reassigned in late April and May.

29 Despite Mr. Gadhafi's problems, U.S. officials believe that he is still capable of stirring up trouble. The administration has warned the Libyan leader through Libya's U.N. ambassador and other channels that if he doesn't stop plotting terrorist attacks,

the U.S. is prepared to punish him again. "We need to demonstrate that this type of behavior will always be properly rewarded," a top U.S. official says. "If Col. Gadhafi continues his current planning, things are not going to go well for him."

Other Aircraft

30 The U.S. hopes that the current military maneuvers will help send Mr. Gadhafi that message. A second American aircraft carrier, the USS John F. Kennedy, is en route to the Mediterranean with its battle group to join the USS Forrestal, which is already stationed there. A third carrier, the USS America, could be kept on hand after the Kennedy arrives on Thursday. And sources say that the U.S. has begun feeling out France and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies about possible joint action against Libya.

31 "We are positioning the requisite assets to be able to preempt more terrorist activities by the Libyans," says a high-ranking U.S. official.

32 One possible target for joint U.S.-French action is Chad, where Col. Gadhafi has annexed a strip of land along his border and where U.S. officials say 5,000 to 7,000 Libyan troops are trying to help rebels overthrow the French-backed government of President Hisssein Habre. The deputy commander in chief of the U.S. European Command, Gen. Richard Lawson, quietly visited the poverty-stricken desert nation earlier this month to see whether President Habre, with U.S. and French help, might be able to expel the Libyans.

33 Striking at the Libyans in Chad could pay dividends: It could increase dissension in the Libyan military and force the Libyans to cut down their meddling next door in the Sudan. U.S. and Egyptian officials are worried that Libyans who claim to be providing humanitarian aid in the western Sudan are actually out to topple the Sudanese government.

34 "If you look at what's going on, the military exercises, our consultations with our allies and so forth, you should not think it's all coincidental or the timing is accidental," says an administration official.

35 Adds a top U.S. official about Mr. Gadhafi, "Just because he's paranoid doesn't mean he doesn't have enemies."

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08-27-86

Aftermath of the Tripoli raid

THERE WAS never any likelihood that last April's bombing of Libya by US aircraft would have any significant long-term effect on the levels of Middle East sponsored terrorism. The sources of politically-inspired violence are too widespread and individual hatreds too deep-seated for superpower intervention of this type to create more than a tactical reassessment by the principal practitioners.

This week's warning by US officials that Col Gadaffi is planning further attacks on American citizens in Europe demonstrates how relatively little the Administration itself accepts that it has deterred Libya. Col Gadaffi was undoubtedly surprised by the US attack, but there has been no evidence to suggest that the destruction of a few buildings and the death of about 30 people has caused him to abandon causes which he has espoused for so long.

Gadaffi may well have been disappointed by the lack of support forthcoming for him from the rest of the Arab world, but then his revolutionary appeal has always been to the peoples of the region rather than to their governments. What matters most to him is that Western-oriented Arab governments should be made to feel increasingly embarrassed by the closeness of their relations with Washington.

Positive outcome

For the US Administration, and perhaps for the British Government, it may have been tempting to draw up a short-term profit and loss account dating from the Tripoli raid. Two British hostages held in Lebanon were murdered, but since April there has not been a large-scale terrorist atrocity of the type perpetrated at Rome and Vienna airports or at the West Berlin discotheque. There have, however, been several failed attempts, the most frightening of which was the attempt to smuggle a bomb on board an Israeli aircraft at Heathrow airport. Had the bomb exploded when the aircraft was in flight causing heavy loss of life the political consequences for the Middle East would have been dramatic.

The lesson to be drawn from that near-disaster is that a well-trained security guard, aided by inter-government intelligence co-operation, is far more effective in combating terrorism than F-111 bombers dropping their loads on a Middle Eastern capital.

Libya's capacity to use diplomatic privilege as a cover for other activities has been reduced by the expulsion of members of the so-called peoples bureaux from several European capitals. If the US has clear evidence that Col Gadaffi is again planning terrorist actions there must be a strong case for EEC members refusing any Libyan diplomatic presence, and for making the sort of political gestures being urged against the South African government by cutting more deeply into remaining economic links.

Swift response

Mrs Thatcher may remain adamant that economic sanctions do not work, but if part of their purpose is to demonstrate the depth of Western opposition to Col Gadaffi then they could serve to stimulate the domestic opposition to the Libyan regime which already exists. The collapse in the price of oil has had far more impact on the stability of the Gadaffi regime than American bombs. A further tightening of economic pressures coupled with a greater degree of international political isolation could intensify the tensions already within Libya.

The naval and air manoeuvres taking place this week in the area are not, according to US officials, aimed at intimidating Libya. However they brought a swift response from President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, the Soviet Union's most important Arab ally, who visited Tripoli at the weekend and, in conjunction with Moscow, warned against further US action.

The risk of superpower confrontation is still high in the Middle East. The US and the Soviet Union have far meatier issues to contend with than the provocations of Col Gadaffi. The response to such a maverick should be carefully tailored to avoid exaggerating his marginal political importance.

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